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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER CCXLII.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and for other purposes.

[CONTINUED.]

For salaries of six of the additional clerks, authorized by the acts of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, August twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and August thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, six thousand dollars;

For one additional clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, Massachusetts, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For clerks, messenger, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars;

For salary of a clerk for the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended for clerical services;

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories, under the act of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, five thousand dollars;

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, that no part of the appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure;

To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred thousand dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate the agent employed in paying annuities to Cherokee Indians remaining in North Cerolina, three hundred dollars;

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under the act of August thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with traveling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

Survey of the Coast.—For survey of the coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers, and men of the navy, employed on the work,) two hundred and six thousand dollars;

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work,) thirty thousand dollars;

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

Custom Houses.—For completing the custom house at St. Louis, Missouri, one hundred thousand dollars;

For completing the custom house at Mobile, Alabama, sixty five thousand dollars;

For completing the custom house at Cincinatti, Ohio, forty thousand dollars;

For completing the custom house at Louisville, Kentucky, forty thousand dollars;

For completing the custom house at Bangor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars;

For completing the custom house at Bath Maine, twenty thousand dollars;

For completing the custom house at Wilmington, Delaware, twelve thousand dollars;

To purchase a site for custom house Providence, Rhode Island, twenty four thousand dollars;

And the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the construction of a custom house on said site, to include accommodations for a post office and United States' court room, at a cost not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing a site for a custom house at San Francisco, California, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the rebuilding of the custom house, Portland, Maine, including accommodations for a post office and rooms for the United States courts, two hundred thousand dollars;

For extinguishment of private claims to the possession of the whole or any part of the custom house lot, in San Francisco, ten thousand dollars;

Provided, That none of the moneys appropriated by this act for any custom house or marine hospital shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the site of such building, in each case, shall be vested in the United States; and until the State in which such building is to be completed shall in due form, and in a manner that shall bind such State, release and surrender to the United States jurisdiction over the site of such building; and shall, also, duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be or remain the owner thereof; That none of the said moneys appropriated for said buildings by this act, or heretofore appropriated for the purposes mentioned, shall be used or applied for the purposes for which they are appropriated, unless the same shall be sufficient in each case to complete the building in such case fully, and entirely accomplish the object for which the appropriation in this act is made. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby prohibited from using or applying any of the moneys aforesaid in any one case, until he shall have made a contract, with such security as he shall approve, for the completion of the entire building and work in such case, at a sum not exceeding the sum of the moneys appropriated and unexpended in such case. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into no contract, either conditional or final, for the purposes mentioned, which shall involve an expenditure in any one case beyond the sums appropriated and remaining unexpended for such case; and in all cases where such unexpended appropriations shall be insufficient to complete the entire work in such case, the said Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend all action in reference thereto, and shall report to Congress on the first day of its session the condition of the work in such case, and shall at the same time lay before Congress such plans and estimates as, in his judgment, shall be proper for the completion of the building and work in such case.

For improving and repairing the room in the custom house at Savannah, used as a post office, one thousand dollars;

For continuing operations on custom house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred and ninety five thousand dollars;

For continuing operations on custom house at Charleston, South Carolina, two hundred and seventy three thousand dollars;

For the annual repairs and fixtures of custom houses of the United States, forty three thousand and one hundred dollars and fifty nine cents, and for alterations and repairs of the custom house at Baltimore heretofore made, and for rent of rooms during the repairs of said building, such sum as may by the Secretary of the Treasury be deemed reasonable and proper of said amount, not to exceed five thousand five hundred and one dollars and fifty nine cents;

To complete the custom house at Richmond, Virginia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of the moneys appropriated for this building in and by this act, or any former act, and now remaining unexpended, shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned in this act by the Secretary of the Treasury, until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Virginia shall, in due form, and in a manner that shall bind said State, release and surrender to the United States jurisdiction over the site of such building; and shall, also, duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be, or remain the owner thereof: *And provided further*, That none of the said money appropriated for said building by this act, or heretofore appropriated for the purposes mentioned, and now remaining unexpended, shall be used or applied for the purpose for which they are appropriated, unless the same shall be sufficient to complete the building fully, and entirely accomplish the object for which the appropriation in this act is made. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby prohibited from using or supplying any of the moneys aforesaid until he shall have made a contract, with such security as he shall approve, for the completion of the entire building and work, at a sum not exceeding the sum of the moneys appropriated and unexpended; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into no contract, either conditional or final, for the purpose mentioned, which shall involve an expenditure beyond the sums appropriated and remaining unexpended; and should such expended appropriations be insufficient to complete the entire work, the said Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend all action in reference thereto, and shall report to Congress, on the first day of its session in December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, the condition of the work, and shall at the same time lay before Congress such plans and estimates as, in his judgment, shall be proper for the completion of the building and work: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to go on and construct, or cause to be constructed, completed and finished, the building mentioned and provided for, subject in all things to the limitations and restrictions contained herein.

To complete the custom house at Waldoborough, in the State of Maine, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, which, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, shall constitute the entire cost of the purchase of the site, and the erection and completion of the buildings.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to apply such sum as, in his opinion, may be necessary to complete the building for the custom house, post office, and court house in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and to furnish such building in a manner appropriate to its uses, and to improve the grounds attached to said building; and also to pay to the two commissioners who superintended the construction of said building such compensation as the Secretary shall deem just, not to exceed three dollars a day each; *Provided*, That the sum so, as aforesaid, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the sum now remaining unexpended of appropriations heretofore made for the said building;

For buildings for the use of the courts of the United States at Pontotoc, Mississippi, four thousand dollars: *Provided*, said sum shall complete said buildings. And also the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary be, and the same is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a contract with the proper authorities for furnishing a suitable building for the permanent use and accommodation of the United States District Court in holding its session at Marietta, Georgia, which contract the said Secretary is hereby authorized to make: *Provided*, it can be made for the sum aforesaid or less: *And provided*, said contract shall be made with sufficient guarantees to secure to the said court a suitable building for holding said court so long as its sessions may be held at that place, without further charge on the United States.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, for the use of the United States, the land and buildings thereon, constituting the boarding station at the south west pass of the Mississipi river, three thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the title to said land be secured to the United States, and the consent of the legislature of the State of Louisiana obtained to the release of said land from taxation or assessment of any kind;

For the construction of an appraiser's store on a portion of the square selected for the custom house at San Francisco, California, including the expense of piling for the foundation thereof, by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same restrictions regarding the completion of said work with the sum hereby appropriated as are contained in this act concerning the erection and completion of custom houses and marine hospitals shall be applicable thereto.

For the purchase of the lots of parcels of land, with the appurtenances and the buildings thereon, belonging the one thereof to the Bank of Commerce, and the other thereof to the Bank of the State of New York, and particularly referred to and described in two contracts; one with each of said banks, for the leasing and right to purchase the same, bearing date the nineteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, five hundred and thirty thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, until said purchases shall be completed: *Provided*, That the same be so completed within one year from the day such interest is hereby authorized to be paid;

And the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, is hereby further authorized to purchase, for the use of the United States, such property adjoining thereto, situated on Pine street, on which the United States now hold a mortgage, as may be sold to satisfy the same, at a price not exceeding the amount of said lien.

Marine Hospitals.—To complete the marine hospital at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, twenty five thousand dollars;

To complete the marine hospital at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, ten thousand dollars;

To complete the marine hospital at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, eight thousand dollars;

To complete the marine hospital at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

To complete the marine hospital at Paducah, in the State of Kentucky, five thousand five hundred dollars;

To complete the Marine hospital at Evansville, in the State of Indiana, two thousand dollars;

To complete the marine hospital at San Francisco, and to enclose the site and drain the same, and for the necessary out buildings, forty four thousand dollars:

For the construction of a marine hospital at Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, the sum of fifty five thousand dollars;

For prosecuting operations on the marine hospital at Portland, in the State of Maine, fifty thousand dollars:

To provide a suitable building as a marine hospital at St Marks, Florida, five thousand dollars;

To provide accommodations for sick and disabled seamen, at Cincinnati, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use such part of said sum for the purchase of a site for a marine hospital at said place, as he may deem expedient.

Light House Establishment.—For supplying light houses, containing four thousand one hundred and thirty three lamps, with oil, lamp glasses, wicks, buff skins, polishing powder, whiting, and other cleaning materials; transportation and other necessary expenses on the same; repairing and keeping the lighting apparatus; publishing necessary rules, regulations, and instructions; notice to mariners of changes to aids to navigation, and to lists of lights, two hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and thirty seven dollars and forty two cents;

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of four hundred and eighteen light houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and forty two thousand four hundred and eighty nine dollars and twenty one cents;

For salaries of four hundred and eighteen light house keepers, and thirty eight assistants, and including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of superintendent of supplies on the upper lakes, one hundred and eighty three thousand six hundred dollars;

For salaries of forty nine keepers of light vessels, twenty six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars;

For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of forty nine light vessels, one hundred and fifty two thousand nine hundred and forty one dollars and twenty three cents;

For expenses of raising, cleaning and repairing, remooring, and supplying losses, of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, eighty nine thousand three hundred and fifty seven dollars and thirty two cents;

For life boats and other means of rendering assistance to wrecked mariners and others on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars;

For life boats and other means of rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners and others, on the coast of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of metalic surf-boats to rescue lives and property, and to be located at each of the following ports, twelve thousand five hundred dollars, viz: On the east side of Lake Michigan, at Michigan city, one; New Buffalo, one; St. Joseph, one; Kalamazoo, one; Maniste, one; Grand River, one; Muskegon, one; White River, one; Pier Marquette, one; and South Black River, one; and on the west side of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, two; Kenosha, one; Milwaukie, one; Sheboygan, one; Death's Door, one; Two Rivers, one; Manitowack, one; Waukegan, one; Racine, one; Port Washington, one; Washington Harbor, one; South Manitou Island, one; Kelley's Harbor, one; and at Calumet, one; or at such other points as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also adopt such measures as shall be necessary for the preservation of such boats;

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars;

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same, under the proviso to the act of third of march, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars.

For the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington:

For oil and other supplies for fifteen lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, twenty six thousand nine hundred and eighty six dollars and twenty five cents;

For repairs and incidental expenses of fifteen lights, and buildings connected therewith, eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries of fifteen keepers and twelve assistants, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum each, twenty one thousand six hundred dollars:

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same, under the proviso to the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thir[tieth,] eighteen hundred and fifty two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, four hundred dollars;

For completing the light houses, on the coast of California and Oregon, the sum of fifty nine thousand four hundred and thirty four dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the contractors for building the light house on Point Lema, near San Diego, what the same is reasonably worth.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Chili, and Central America, ninety thousand dollars;

For salaries of Secretaries of Legation to the same places, twenty thousand dollars;

For salary of a Minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars;

For salary of the Dragoman to the Legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries of Charges d'Affaires or Ministers resident to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Switzerland, sixty seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of a clerk to the United States Legation at London, eight hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, forty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars;

For expenses of intercourse with Barbary Powers, nine thousand dollars;

For salary of the Consul at London, two thousand dollars;

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, five thousand dollars;

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the Consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Canada, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars;

For office rent of the Consul at Basle, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars;

For salary of a Commissioner to reside in China, nine thousand dollars;

For salary of the Interpreter and Secretary to said mission, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of a Consul General at Alexandria, five thousand dollars;

For compensation to the Consuls at the five ports in China, viz: Kwang, Chow, Amoy, Fuchow, Fing Po, and Shanghai, five thousand dollars;

For the relief and protection of American seamen belonging to American vessels in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars;

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the Consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars;

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Admirable Things.

The hand outstretched to meet a brother's;
A life exposed in saving others,
God's preacher seeking out distress,
With will and power to make it less;
The soaring student-boy retired,
With lofty inspiration fired;
Love's mission, overleaping creed,
Teaching the deaf and blind to read;
The hand that wields the hammer, then,
With equal skill takes up the pen;
The patriot toiling for his kind,
With energetic soul and mind;
The steam-press, engine, forge and plow,
Pearl-drops on the laborer's brow;
The poet's sweet and hopeful song;
Humanity waging war with wrong;
A mother at the close of day,
Teaching her little ones to pray;
The christian spirit taking flight,
From this dim world to endless light;
And all things as through life we plod,
Which brings us nearer truth and God!

There's a proud modesty in merit!
Averse to asking, and resolved to pay
Ten times the gift it asks.—*Dryden.*

Oft the cloud which wraps the present hour,
Serves but to brighten all our future days.

Who has not known ill-fortune, never knew
Himself, or his own virtue.

Terrible Retribution.

A STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG.

About thirty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years; her only daughter was grown up and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

And thus the old lady lived alone in her home by day and night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful; did her work quietly during the daylight, and at eventide lay down and slept sweetly.

One morning, however, she awoke, with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unbosoming herself to her friends, especially to her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day, and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurances that the good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, "I cannot think any one would hurt you, for you have not an enemy in the world."

As the day was declining, Mrs. Mozher sought her home, but expressed the same feelings as she left her daughter's house.

On the way home, she called on a neighbor, who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions, which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. "You have harmed no one in your whole life time, surely no one will disturb or molest you, go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here Rover," said she to a stout watch dog that lay on the floor, "here Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher and take care of her." Rover did as he was told; the widow went home, milked her cows, took care of everything out of doors and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he laid himself down upon the outside of the bed; and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and perhaps chided herself for needless fear, she fell asleep.

Some time in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard, as soon as she awoke, a sound like the raising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor. The dog neither barked nor moved. Next, there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed; and at the same instant something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises, like pawing of the dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shining. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which was even now extended. The dog had grasped him by the throat with the grasp of death; and neither man nor dog could utter a sound till all was over. The man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle and her land. And instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs apparent, but made his stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night.

This story is derived, as to all its facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted.—*Portsmouth Chronicle.*

It is a secret known to but few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.—*Steele.*

Tight Times.

This chap is round again. He has been in town for a week. He may be seen on Change every day. He is over on the Pier, along Quay street, up Broadway, stalks up State street, looks in at the Banks, and lounges at the hotels. He bores our merchants, and seats himself cozily at the lawyer's office.—He is everywhere.

A great disturber of the public quiet, a pestilent fellow is this same Tight Times.—Everybody talks about him, everybody looks out for him, everybody hates him, and a great many hard words and no little profane epithets are bestowed upon him, everybody would avoid him if they could, everybody would hiss him from change, hoot him off the Pier, chase him from Quay street, hustle him out of Broadway, kick him out of the banks, throw him out of the stores, out of the hotels, but they can't. Tight Times is a bore. A burr he will stick. Hints are thrown away on him, abuse lavished in vain, kicks, cuffs, profanity, are all thrown away on him. He is impervious to them all.

An impudent fellow is Tight Times. Ask for a discount, and he looks over your shoulder, winks at the cashier, and your note is thrown out. Ask a loan of the usher at one per cent. a month, he looks at your securities, and marks two and a half. Present a bill to your debtor, Tight Times shrugs his shoulders, rolls up his eyes, and you must call again. A wife asks for a fashionable brocade, a daughter for a new bonnet; he puts in his caveat, and the brocade and bonnet are postponed.

A great deprecator of stocks is Tight Times. He steps in among the brokers and down goes Central from par to ninety five, ninety, eighty five. He plays the duce with Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Hudson River, New York and Erie. He goes along the railroad in process of construction, and Irishmen throw down their shovels and walk off. He puts his mark on railroad bonds and they find no purchasers, are hissed out of market, become obsolete, absolutely dead.

A great explorer of bubbles is Tight Times. He looks into the affairs of gold companies, and they fly to pieces; into kitten banks, and they stop payment; into ricketty insurance companies, and they vanish away. He walks around corner lots, draws a line across lythographic cities, and they disappear. He leaves his foot print among mines, and the rich metal becomes dross. He breathes upon the cunningest schemers of speculation, and they burst like a torpedo.

A hard master to the poor, a cruel enemy to the laboring masses, is Tight Times. He runs the mechanic from his bench, the laborer from his work, the hod carrier from his ladder. He runs up the price of provisions, and he runs up the price of fuel, and he runs down the ability to purchase it at any price. He makes little children hungry and cry for food, cold and cry for fire and clothing. He makes poor women, and makes poor mothers weep, discourages the hearts of fathers, carries care and anxiety into families, and sits crouching desolation in the corner and on the hearthstones of the poor. A hard monster to the people is Tight Times.

A curious fellow is Tight Times, full of idiosynocracies and crotchets. A cosmopolite, a wanderer, too. Where he comes from, nobody knows; and where he goes, nobody knows. He flashes along the telegraph wires, he takes a free passage on the cars, he seats himself in the stages or goes along the turnpike on foot. He is a gentleman on Wall street to day, and a back settler on the borders of civilization to morrow. We hear of him in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburgh, at Vienna, Berlin, Constantinople, at Calcutta, in China, all over the commercial world, in every rural district, every where.

There is one way to avoid being bored by this troublesome fellow, Tight Times. It is the only way for a country, a city, a town, as well as individual men to keep clear of his presence always. Let the country that would banish him beware of extravagance, of speculation, of overtrading, of embarking in visionary schemes of aggrandizement. Let it keep out of wars, avoid internal commotions, and go right along, taking care of its own interests and husbanding its resources. Let the city that would exclude him be economical in its expenditures, indulging in no schemes of speculation, making no improvements that it cannot pay for, withholding its credit from mushroom corporations, keeping down its taxes, and going right along, taking care of its own interests, and husbanding its own resources. Let the individual man who would exclude him from his domestic circle, be industrious, frugal, keeping out of the whirlpool of politics, indulging no taste for office, holding up his dish when pudding falls from the clouds, laying something by when the sun shines, to make up for the dark days, for

"Some days must be dark and dreary,"

working on always with a heart full of confidence in the good providence of God, and cheerfully in the hope of the "good time coming."—*Albany Register.*

"SUSAN stand up and let the gentleman see what you have learned. What does c-h-a-i-r spell?"

'I don't know, marm.'

'Why you ignorant critter! What do you always sit on?"

'Oh marm, I don't like to tell.'

'What on airth is the matter with the gal, what is it?'

'I dont like to tell. It was Bill Cross' knee, but he never kissed me but twice.'

'Aarthquakes and apples!' exclaimed the schoolmistress, and then fainted.

A young lady recently married to a farmer one day visited the cow houses, when she thus interrogated the milkmaid: "By the by, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the buttermilk?"

A clear conscience is a good staff for old age.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 11, 1855.

☞ We publish in another part of to-day's paper the most interesting portions of Major Gwynn's Report. The aggregate cost of the extension West, in connection with other causes, will, we fear, frighten our Legislators from their propriety and cause the road to fail. To extend the road even as far as Asheville, according to Maj. Gwynn's estimates, would, we imagine, cost at least $6,000,000. There is no hope of building the road without aid from the State. She must take two thirds of the stock, or it will never be built. If she does this, the public debt must be increased at least $4,000,000.

While we believe that an appropriation of even a much larger amount than that indicated above, would prove eminently useful, not only to the section of country through which the proposed road would pass, but to every part of the State, and that the stock would ultimately be a profitable investment on the part of the State, we cannot nor will not conceal our well grounded apprehensions that no appropriation of as much money as $4,000,000 will pass the present Legislature. That fact, however, should neither cause our zeal to abate nor destroy our hopes of ultimate success. A half loaf is better than no bread; and if we cannot get *all* that we want, let us at least get all that we can. Let our members insist that an appropriation sufficient to bring the road from Salisbury to the foot of the Blue Ridge, or even as far as Morganton shall be passed. This much the Legislature cannot, and we believe, will not refuse us.

To construct a road from Salisbury to the mouth of Crooked Creek, in McDowell county, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, would, according to Maj. Gwynn's estimates, cost say $2,500,000. If the State subscribe two-thirds of the stock, she will increase her public debt something over $1,500,000. The balance, to be raised by individual stockholders, will be between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars. That this amount can be raised in the counties of Rowan, Iredell, Catawba, Burke and McDowell, which lie immediately on the line of the road, we have no doubt.—Taking the last census as a guide in estimating the wealth, population and prodnctive capacity of these counties, and we shall find that they have a total population of over fifty thousand souls. That their lands and negroes alone must be worth over ten millions of dollars. In the year 1850, they were estimated to have produced 2,600,000 bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes. These data, derived from the Census —a document which we consider in the main unreliable and worthless—may serve, however, to furnish us with the basis of a calculation as to the wealth and productive capacity of the country through which this road will pass, and will not, we think, fail to convince our readers that these counties ought to be able to raise one third of $2,500,000. They *can* do it if they will.

A CORRECTION.

We invite particular attention to the following letter from Dr. Yancey, the Commoner for Madison county.

RALEIGH, Dec. 30th, 1854.

MR. AITKIN:—I notice in the Spectator of the — instant, that I am represented as being opposed to the *French Broad Rail Road.*—I would like to know upon what authority I have been so falsely represented, when it is known here that that bill has not a warmer advocate in the Legislature than myself. I have urged a favorable report upon its passage before the Internal Improvement Committee, of which I have the honor of being a member, ever since its reference to that Committee. I will say further that there are but two of the Committee opposed to its passage.

JOHN YANCEY.

In justice to Dr. Yancey we publish below an article which appeared in the last number of the Spectator, retracting what had been said in that paper of a previous date, concerning the Dr's alleged hostility to the French Broad Rail Road. From our intercourse with Dr. Yancey, while at Raleigh a few weeks since, we were satisfied when we heard this report on our return home, that it was totally unfounded; and should have so pronounced it in this issue of our paper, without any further authority than our general knowledge of his sentiments upon the subject, and our entire confidence in his zeal, ability and fidelity as the representative of Madison county. His letter, printed above, and the editorial article of the Spectator, will set the matter right.

"We take pleasure in correcting an error into which we were led in our last, respecting Messrs. Fisher, Walker, and Yancey.—We have learned since from a reliable source that the two former gentlemen supported our cross charter in committee, and, in all probability, will vote for it in the Senate. The latter, Dr. Yancy, we are pleased to learn, is quite zealous in his advocacy of the same measure, and is doing his duty. We designed doing the above named gentleman no injustice. Our statement, which we now correct, was based upon what we supposed at the time to be reliable information. We hope if any injury has been sustained by either of the gentlemen, it is now repaired."

☞ Weather warm and rainy.

YANCY AHEAD!

M. P. Penland, Esq., of Burnsville, informs us that Mr. William Ray, of Yancy, killed a hog some days since which weighed nett 614 pounds! The animal was between two and three years old. Mr. David Proffit also killed some very large ones: one weighed nett 525 lbs., another 430. The first over two years old, the last a year younger. These are "hogs as is hogs," and if any of our readers can go a higher figure, let them sound their horn; if not, knock under to Yancy.

☞ The letter of our Raleigh correspondent failed to reach us, by some mishap, and we find in the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, nothing of special interest.

☞ No news of importance from Europe. Both parties were recruiting, and gathering strength for a renewal of the slaughter. The Emperor of Russia is preparing to open the ball in the spring with an army of one million.

☞ It is said that the House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to report in favor of Mr. Clingman's proposed mediation of the United States in the pending European war.

☞ We think from what we see in the Northern papers, that the money market there is easier, and that we are in a fair way to have better times. As an evidence of this, North Carolina and Virginia State bonds have gone up almost to par.

☞ The Worshipful County Court for this county, is now in session. There has been a pretty general raking up and "raking down," this week. A. T. Summey, Esq., was re-elected County Trustee.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY. This sterling journal has been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved.

DOWNWARD. We learn from the Wilmington Herald that a steam saw mill located in that town, was sold a few days since at public auction for $11,000, for which the owners asked $40,000, and had refused $20,000.—Property of all kinds must depreciate in value, unless the depressed condition of money matters be speedily relieved. Dark days, we fear, are at hand.

☞ The Supreme Court, in session at Raleigh, has licensed twenty two gentlemen to practice law in the County Courts of this State, and twelve in the Superior Courts—Total, 34. Whew!

☞ Hon. Sam. Houston, it is said, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, to take effect at the end of the present session.

☞ A heavy failure has occurred in New York. Messrs. Wadsworth and Shelden, Bankers, of 29 Wall street, and 65 Exchange Place, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are said to be $2,500,000.

☞ The President of the United States has sent a Message to Congress giving his reasons for vetoeing the Internal Improvement bill. We shall probably lay it before our readers, as soon as we can find room for it.

GOV. BRAGG—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The course pursued towards Gov. Bragg in the late campaign, says the Raleigh Standard, on the subject of internal improvements, is well remembered. He was charged with being hostile to such measures as would improve the State and develope her resources; and it was especially insisted that he was opposed to the extensions East and West; and Gen. Dockery made himself conspicuous in this respect, and his declarations and charges found a ready echo among his subalterns in all portions of the State. It was in vain that Gov. Bragg and his friends repelled these charges, and maintained the ground occupied on the subject, by the Convention which nominated him; the object of opposition leaders was to deceive the people, and especially those of the West, and they continued their clamor on the subject until the people, at the polls, gave them a rebuke alike effective and final. Gov. Bragg has again spoken for himself, and his language—by which he will be governed under all circumstances—is all that could be desired. After deprecating visionary schemes of improvement, and referring to the comparatively small amount of the public debt and the great natural resources of the State, he says:

"While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great Central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability, and the credit of the State."

What will now be the couse of the Whig presses which have done Gov. Bragg and the Democratic party such gross injustice on this subject? Will they come forward in a spirit of frankness and candor, and *set themselves right?* Will they, for one time at least, do justice to their opponents on a question in which we are all equally interested? We shall see.

Maj. Gwynn's Report.

We find this able and interesting document published in the Standard of the 3rd inst. We regret exceedingly that we cannot find room in our present issue to publish the whole report.

Starting at a point at or near Salisbury on the North Carolina Road, the corps of Engineers under Maj. Gwynn, after a reconnoisance of the four following routes for the proposed Western extension of that road, viz: The Watauga, the Linville, the Reedy Patch, and Swannanoa, determined to survey the Watauga and Swannanoa Gaps.

Of Reedy Patch route, says Mr. Gwynn:

"Reedy Patch route, besides opposing great difficulties in passing from the valley of the Catawba to that of Broad river, presents the insuperable objection in the passage of the Blue Ridge of a resort to "*five inclined planes*, which it would be necessary to surmount by stationary power, as the grades are too steep for the most powerful engine to work with proper effect." This is the language employed by Gen. William G. McNeill in his description of the Reedy Patch Gap, in his report on the surveys for the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad in 1837. For this reason, Gen. McNeill, discarded it from his list of practicable locomotive routes, and for the same reason I decided against applying the limited means at command to a survey of it.

The great and leading objection to the Linville Gap route presents itself in the valley of Linville river, which for a distance of about twelve miles is shut up in a crooked gorge between the Linville and Short-off mountains, which opposes at almost every point, precipitous cliffs and high mural precipices, rendering the valley hardly accessible to the tread of human foot. This difficulty might be avoided by ascending Canoe Creek, which heads on the east side of Table Mountain; but the passage of the mountain would present such serious difficulties, that it is doubtful whether it would be more practicable than the valley of the Linville."

The distance from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, by the Watauga route is 121 miles; by the Linville route 125; by the Swannanoa route 186; by the Reedy Patch route 195.

The Report contains a detailed statement of the ralative merits of the Watauga and Swannanoa routes. The estimated total cost of the Watauga route is $7,153,034—that of the Swannanoa route is $7,382,863. Maj. Gwynn divides the Swannanoa route into four sections. The Western section extends from Paint Rock in Madison county, to Flat Creek in this county—is 58 miles long and will cost $1,139,920.

The mountain division extends from the mouth of Flat Creek to the mouth of Crooked Creek in McDowell county—is 20 miles long. Its estimated cost is $3,079,265. It will be much the most expensive portion of the road. Of this portion of the route Mr. Gwynn says:

After several trial lines across the mountain, the line selected as the most feasible, passes up a branch of Flat Creek, ascending at the rate of 26 and 68 feet to the mile, to a level grade 800 feet in length; from the end of this grade the mountain will be pierced with a tunnel 320 feet below the summit, through which there is a grade descending at the rate of 200 feet per mile. The length of the tunnel is 7,900 ft. from the eastern portal; the line continues very direct for about two miles, it then turns southward and is laid along the eastern slope of the main mountain, meandering around Young's Creek and other branches of the Catawba, tunneling and cutting through the ridges which divide them, until it crosses over and arrives on the south side of Allison's creek, one of the main tributaries of the Catawba mountain; thence it follows alternately the slopes of spurs thrown out from Mendenhall's, Clark's and Edmonson's, until it reaches Crooked creek. These are all overcome by cuts except one opposite the mouth of Allison's creek, where a tunnel of six hundred feet is encountered. This division embraces the most serious difficulties on the line of the railroad. Besides the tunnel through the Blue Ridge and the 600 feet tunnel just mentioned, there are five others passing through the ridges making down from the Blue Ridge, and separating the head branches of the Catawba between the mountain tunnel and Allison's creek, whose circuit the line is compelled to make in order to gain distance for admissible grades. These tunnels are respectively 300, 260, 1300, 800, and 2200 feet in length, making in the aggregate including the main tunnel, and the tunnel at the mouth of Allison's creek, 13,360 feet of subterraneous road.

The Piedmont division extends from the mouth of Crooked Creek to the mouth of Ward's branch, we suppose somewhere in the vicinity of Morganton, a distance of 37 miles. Its cost $886,448.

The Eastern division extends from the mouth of Ward's branch to the end of the road, a distance of 71 miles at a cost of $1,428,230.

"Startling as this aggregate may seem," says Maj. Gwynn, "to persons unaccustomed to contemplating enterprises of such magnitude, nevertheless, it is certain that with but one exception the great Alleghany range has no where been penetrated by a railroad at so small an expenditure.

The above estimate embraces every item of expenditure that is likely to occur, and is carried out in all its details on the most liberal scale, believing it to be better for the interests of the State that I should over estimate than under estimate the work. The present high price of labor and provisions is assumed as the basis. The tunnels are estimated at twenty per cent more than the most difficult tunnels in the country have cost—the superstructure of the road at $8500 per mile, and eight per cent added for turnouts; for engineering expenses and general superintendence, I have allowed $1000 per mile, $45,000 for land damages, for warehouses, overseers' houses and water stations, $300 per mile, and $15F,000 in addition for machine shops and warehouses at the teamini of the road; to the estimate for excavation, embankment and mansonry, I have added 20 per cent to cover a possible under estimate of the amount of rock excavation and unforeseen difficulties in obtaining foundations. And I find from a report published since I prepared my estimate for equipments or "rolling stock," that I have allowed for 10 locomotives, 4 passenger coaches, 150 freight cars and 100 gravel cars over and above what is estimated for on one of the most important roads in Virginia, now drawing fast to completion, on which receipts to the amount of $1,535,657 are anticipated."

The relative merits of the Swannanoa and Watauga routes are thus summed up by Maj. Gwynn.

Comparison of the Watauga and Swannanoa Routes.

1. The summit level of the Blue Ridge on the Watauga route is 813 feet higher than on the Swannanoa route.
2. There are nine summits or undulations more on the Watauga route.
3. The elevation of all the summits on the Watauga route amounts to 1280 feet more than on the Swannanoa route.
4. The ascent eastward is 380 feet, and ascent westward is 1276 feet greater than on the Watauga route.
5. The grades ascending eastward are 94 and 98 33-100 feet per mile on the Watauga, against 68 on the Swannanoa route.
6. The ascent westward on the Watauga route is effected on grades of 14 4-10 feet mile, for 14 continuous miles, immediately succeeded by a grade of 105 ft. per mile for a distance of three miles, while on the Swannanoa route the ascent does not exceed 100 feet per mile, occurring at three places on grades 4 45-100 and 66-100 and 4 miles in length with moderate grades intervening.
7. The curvature is greater in amount on the Watauga route.
8. There is a greater length of bridging on the Watauga route.
9. There are 9110 feet more tunneling on the Watauga than on the Swannanoa route.
10. There is a much greater extent of heavy excavations and embankments on the steep mountain slopes on the Watauga route.
11. The Watauga route is 64 93-100 miles shorter, and costs $229,830 less than the Swannanoa route.

From these comparisons, it results in every essential characteristic, except in cost and measured distance, that the Swannanoa is superior to the Watauga route. But the advantage in cost is counterbalanced in the greater expense of "working" the Watauga route, and the difference in actual distance is more than compensated by the usual computation of heights equivalent to distance applied to the greater elevation to be overcome on the Watauga route. Therefore, with the data before me, I feel constrained to give the preference to the Swannanoa route, and I have no doubt that it will prove to be the most practicable route for a railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. In arriving at this conclusion, I have not permitted myself to wander from a strictly professional consideration of the subject. I could name other considerations which might influence those whose province it may be to take a wider range and a more extended view, but will confine myself to calling attention to a single fact and leave others to weigh and attach whatever importance it may be entitled to. I allude to the saving in transportation which will be effected by the Swannanoa route over the East Tenne-see and Virginia Railroad, looking to the extension of a railroad into Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. The friends of this scheme contemplate, as I understand, forming a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad somewhere in the vicinity of Greenville, to which point it is most probable the North Carolina and Western Railroad will be extended. Now should this road be carried by the Swannanoa route, the Cumberland Gap road would be in the almost direct line of its prolongation; but should the Watauga route be taken, the trade and travel from the Cumberland Gap road would have to make a circuit of 70 miles over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which in measured distance, would more than counterbalance the difference in distance between the Swannanoa and Watauga routes. This statement will be found in a communication of one of the engineers of that road, addressed to the "Executive Board of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad."

In concluding his report, Maj. Gwynn says:

"I do not feel myself called upon to estimate the income of the road. The sources of its income must of course depend upon the amount of the transportation of freight and the number of passengers. Neither of these can be accurately ascertained at this time, but if we look at the fertility and varied resources of the country through which the road passes, and to its extension to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad which communicates with the Mississippi river, and the Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee Railroads, all must admit that a very large trade and travel may be calculated upon, and as a mere matter of dollars and cents, the road must be highly productive to the owners of the stock.

But in the benefits of this work, the State will be the chief participator. For regarding the improvement apart from the question of profit to the company, who can doubt that, if carried to completion, it will reimburse its cost many times over, in the activity and vigor it would give to the trade of her tidewater cities, in the extension of her foreign and internal commerce, in the increase of her agricultural and mineral productions consequent upon the cheapness of transportation, in the rise of real estate, and in turning the tide of emigration from the western and southwestern States into her own beautiful and fertile, but sparsely settled mountain regions, and filling them with towns and cities, and a busy and thriving population.

Whoever would go into a calculation of the amount which would be saved to the public, the business and industrious classes of the community, by the construction of this road, would be astonished at the result."

☞ The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York last week, with California dates to the 9th December, and over $600,000 in gold. She brought no intelligence of very great interest. The mining news is cheering.

He who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of impotence.

[From the Raleigh Standard, January 3.]

Inauguration of Gov. Bragg.

On Monday last, the first day of January, Thomas Bragg, of the County of Northampton, was inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina in the Commons Hall, in the presence of the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly and a large concourse of spectators. At the hour of twelve, the members of the Senate, preceeded by their Speaker. the Hon. Warren Winslow, late Acting Governor, entered the Commons Hall, and took seats to the right of the Speaker, the Speaker of the Senate taking the seat assigned him on the right of the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, Speaker of the Commons. Soon after, Gov. Bragg entered the Hall, attended by Messrs. Faison, Davis, Yancy, Patterson, Martin and Shipp, the committee of arrangements on the part of the two Houses; and also by Chief Justice Nash, and the Hon. W. H. Battle and Hon. K. M. Pearson, Judges of the Supreme Court.

The oaths of office were administered by the Chief Justice with much solemnity and impressiveness; after which Gov. Bragg arose and delivered his Inaugural Address, which will be found below. It is, in every respect, an admirable document—a document worthy of the man, of the occasion, and of the State over whose destinies he has been called to preside. Upon the three great questions of the day—Free Suffrage, Internal Improvement, and the Rights of the slaveholding States—it is clear and emphatic, and fully up with the wants of the time and the expectations of the people.

Fellow Citizens
of the Senate and House of Commons:

Elected by a majority of the freemen of the State, to fill the Chief Executive office within their gift, I have, in obedience to their will and the requirements of the Constitution, appeared before you this day, and solemnly sworn that I will discharge the duties of the Important trust confided to me, "without favor or affection, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State, and according to the best of my skill and ability."

Seriously impressed as I am by the responsibilities thus solemnly assumed, and which are so well calculated to excite reflection and self-examination, I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties, not without distrust of my qualifications for the high station to which it has pleased my fellow citizens to elevate me; but, at the same time, with an earnest endeavor, not only to obtain the approbation of those whose suffrages I have received, but also advance and secure the welfare and prosperity of my native State.

Fortunately, however, for myself and for the best interests of the State, I shall not be unaided in the execution of my office. For while to the freemen of the State belongs the power of electing their Governor, to the General Assembly, under the Constitution, is confided the selection of his Council—a body which it will be my duty as well as my pleasure, on all important occasions, to consult, and in whose wisdom and experience I shall at all times confidently rely.

It has not been usual, I believe, for those who have preceeded me in my office, to enter fully, on occasions like the present, into an expression of their opinions and views upon questions pending before the people or in the Legislative Halls of the State. Nor, I suppose, is it expected of me now to depart from a course, sanctioned by usage, and perhaps proper in itself. Yet, I am now, and trust I ever shall be ready, on all proper occasions, to express my opinions and take my fair share of responsibility touching every question which may concern the interest, the welfare and the prosperity of our people.

I hope, however, in order to avoid misconception, that I shall be pardoned for a slight departure from the usage to which I have averted, in now making a brief reference to some matters of public moment, which hitherto have been much discussed throughout the State, and in relation to which there has been and is still a deep and abiding interest felt.

Prominent among these has been the question of so amending our State Constitution, as to extend the right of suffrage, by abrogating the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. It would be a waste of words, as well as useless consumption of time, to discuss the merits of that question here; it has already been thoroughly discussed, and in my opinion there is no question in regard to which there has been a clearer and less equivocal expression of public sentiment.

Time and again has it come before the people, and on every occasion, through the broad expanse of the State, and from the sea shore of the East to the mountain summits of the West, their voice has been heard in its favor.

In our last State canvass it ceased to be a subject, upon the merits of which, save with here and there an exception, there was any controversy. It was virtually conceeded on all hands, that the amendment was one not only desired by a very large majority of our people, but which was right and proper in itself. If controversy there was, it was only as to the means of effecting the change; whether it should be done by the Legislative or Conventional mode of amending the Constitution. I need not at length reiterate here my opinions on that subject; they were freely and repeatedly expressed in almost every section of the State, and were substantially the same that were entertained and expressed time after time, both officially and unofficially, by my immediate predecessor. It will be sufficient for me to say that I have seen no cause to change these opinions, sanctioned as they have been, so often, by the popular vote.

Changes in our fundamental law should not be made for slight or transient reasons.—The wise men who formed our Constitution, so intended, and they have well provided, in the instrument itself, safeguards against such evils. But when a change is proposed which all or nearly all agree should be made, a careful consideration of the subject has led me to the conclusion that there is no way in which it can be done, so practicable, so economical, and withal so safe and conservative in its character, as that of prst requiring the sanction of the large Constitutional majorities in each branch of two successive Legislatures, and the subsequent ratification of the proposed amendment, by a direct vote of the people themselves.

There is another subject that has attracted in a large degree, the attention of the people of the State, and which, from its very great importance, deserves more than the brief notice which I shall betow upon it on the prest occasion. I allude to the subject of internal improvement.

The natural resources of our State, in an agricultural, mineral and commercial point of view, are certainly great; but they need the assistance of those artificial means which the science and capital of our day have so wonderfully supplied, to the end that they may be improved and developed. These are facts about which all will agree, while there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which the State should embark in a system of Railroad improvements, especially at this time. Wild and visionary schemes should at all times be discouraged, and especially now; we have seen the evil effects of such enterprises in other States of the Union, where millions have been irretrievably sunk in unproductive works of the kind, and which has tended in no little degree, to produce the present disastrous condition in the monetary affairs of the country.

But fortunately for North Carolina, though the financial wave which has spread from the great commercial centre of the Union, has not left her unharmed, yet her public debt is comparatively small, and entirely within her means; her credit is unimpaired, her currency in a sound though necessarily contracted condition, and the great mass of her people comparatively free from debt and unembarrassed in their circumstances.

While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it *should not*, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability and the credit of the State.

It must be admitted by all that the present financial revulsion, brought about as it has been, mainly by the extravagance, recklessness, and in some cases dishonesty of individuals and corporations in other sections of the country, has largely increased the difficulties under which we labor in prosecuting, for the present any extended plan of improvement. But the great and well-known resources of the country, and the deep and solid foundations upon which rests its ultimate prosperity, cannot fail, at an early day, to restore business to its accustomed channels, and cause capital to seek for safe investment, and thus enable the State, if she desires it, to resort successfully, as she has done heretofore, to the use of her credit, for the prosecution of her public works, and the amelioration of the condition of our people.

We live in a time, if I may so speak, of excessive progress; and I know that it has been said, perhaps with some truth, that North Carolina has been a laggard in the race of her sister States. But there are times when it is safer, at least, to be in the rear than in the front. She has thrown off her lethargy, and I trust that time will show that she has the means, the ability, and the *will* to run with success the race set before her.

A few words more, and I will trespass no longer upon your time or attention.

Occasions like the present, though of frequent occurrence in the different States of our Union, and in a still more striking and imposing manner, at the seat of our National Government, are nevertheless, well calculated to excite in our bosoms a patriotic fervor. Not because of the elevation of any man to office, and least of all one so humble as myself, but as illustrating, peculiarly and forcibly, our own American system of Government; a system intended by its framers to solve, and which it has been our boast has solved, the problem of man's capacity to govern himself—a system peculiar in itself, and arising in some degree out of our peculiar situation when it was instituted—partly federative or national—partly local—one out of many:—a system calculated perhaps in a greater degree for extension, and at the same time for unity and strength, than any other form of free government hitherto devised by the wit of man,—with no privileged classes, civil, military, or religious—no prince, potenate or king—no rulers but the people, with laws adopted under forms of government instituted by themselves, and administered by officers of their own selection.

We have seen one Chief Executive officer after another, both in our State and National Governments, elected by the people, and installed in Office, quietly and without disturbance, and again returning to the walks of private life. In two instances in our National Government, on the demise of the President of the United States, the Vice President has succeded quietly to that exalted station. And in our own State it appears that more than once, upon the vacation of the gubernatorial office, the powers of Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been exercised by the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, without hindrance and without detriment to the State; thus testing time and again, our system of Government under various circumstances and emergencies, and showing a ready acquiescence on the part of our people to forms and laws prescribed by themselves.

In view of these things, the question naturally suggests itself to every reflecting and patriotic mind, can this system be preserved and perpetuated? Will it be maintained in all its beauty, harmony and usefulness, and transmitted unimpaired to those who come after us? Or does it contain within itself the seeds of disease, some vicious principle, which sooner or later will work its dissolution?

Hitherto, notwithstanding the occasional jarring of some discordant elements, it has proved eminently successful. But it is believed that it can only continue to be so, by strictly confining the action of our National Government to its limited constitutional sphere, leaving to the States the free and uninterrupted exercise of all the powers reserved to them or to the people—by the observance of a spirit of justice, moderation and forbearance towards each other, by the different States of the Union and their people, and by a faithful compliance with all their obligations constitutional and legal.

If on the contrary, the powers of the General Government, instituted by equals, and made for the benefit of us all, are so perverted and wielded as to make war upon one particular section—if the peculiar institutions of the States of that section are to be unceasingly assailed by those who have properly and rightfully no concern in the matter—if our Constitutional rights and the laws passed to give them practical effect, are to be utterly set at naught and in their stead a rampant and self-sanctified fanaticism is to rule, then the days of our republic will have been numbered, and we shall cease to be a united people.

We cannot shut our eyes, and ought not if we could, to the spectacle which has lately

been presented in the non-slaveholding States of this Union, and to the efforts which have there been made, unfortunately with too much success, to array section against section, and people against people.

We have been charged with aggression, when we have been the party aggrieved; we point, for example, to the constitutional provision for the reclamation of our property, and ask for the execution of the law passed to give it practical effect. We are told by many that law must be repealed, and by not a few, that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution itself, in the breasts of Northern freemen, and that the free North is not to be made a hunting ground for the slaves of the South. We ask to be admitted to an equal participation in the common inheritance and common acquisitions of the country, and are content to leave with every people the settlement of its own domestic relations in its own way. But we are told that slavery must be confined to its present limits, and that there shall be no more slave territories or slave States.

The day may come, perhaps it will be too late, when our Northern brethren will discover that the Southern States intend to be "equals in the Union, or independent out of it."

God grant that this dire alternative may never be presented to us! Hitherto we have been singularly blessed as a people, and if we are wise and walk in His way, we have every reason to believe that a wonderful destiny awaits us.

May He so incline the hearts of us all that we may cease to do evil, and learn to do well; and that we may sacredly maintain in all their integrity, the glorious institutions handed down to us by our ancestors, and transmit them unimpaired to our latest posterity.

Russia, Turkey, and Turkey's Allies.

A journal well known in England for more than half a century, prominent in the eyes of her statesmen, and always commanding able pens—the Morning Chronicle—heads its leading article of September the 27th with the question, "What are we to do with the Crimea?"

Flushed with the victory at Alma; the allies were then marching on to Sebastopol which already they considered in their possession.—Hence the question so early propounded in the Chronicle. The body of the article answers it by saying that the allies will be placed *under a necessity of conquest*, as had often been the case with England in India; for as Russia must not be allowed to hold it, and it could not be restored to the Turk, the allies would have to keep it themselves.

Should disaster overtake the allies, another question may arise, *To which of them will the Crimea go?* It is not probable that the new born alliance could long survive disaster. An unexpected marriage of the Duke of Montpensier to the infanta of Spain broke up the *contente cordiale* between Louis Phillippe and England's fair Queen; and now this better than cordial understanding, this positive, active alliance in arms between the two countries, may explode in the sequel, even at Sebastopol, where it has but just had its commencement in arms. This would throw the parties back again each upon its own objects, interests, ambition, and traditions.—Disappointments and discontent, when burst forth in England, lead to a change of ministry. In France military disasters might now be followed by commotions at home, of which the French themselves cannot foreknow the character or extent. England has not yet felt the war but in private griefs. Her war passions are only beginning to move on the surface. They will swell by degrees, until, roused by events yet to come they will mount up to finally the level of her gigantic capabilities. She can carry on the contest, lavishing more blood year after year, fighting, expending, grumbling, and hurraing, this is her course among nations—her unyielding, indomitable course. Against forebodings and predictions of her ruin, she goes on to ascend. As yet no signs of decay appear in her. A new horizon is opening to her. She will learn many things from the French in the Crimea. She will even adopt some of the good points in arms of the now despised Russian; just as she used to ridicule us; just as she ridiculed to the very skies, our bits of striped bunting at first, and afterwards adopted much that she found excellent in our naval equipments. By the steadiness of her policy and vigor of her arms for ages—still more by being in advance of the great powers of Europe in freedom, which has so expended and corroborated her sway; she has come at length to build up an empire throughout the globe, to which history, as an able writer has said, can show "no parallel, either in the Roman, the Arab, the Spaniard, or the Gaul, in their palmiest days." Her power is everywhere, because it is afloat, directed by a stable constitution at home, which changes as the age changes, which is faster than we think, adapting itself always to the new measures and principles necessary to her aggrandizement; and her means have never yet been exhausted, though drawn upon past all calculation, and although vehemently and constantly struck at by Napoleon with all the potency of his vast mind and armaments when head of continental Europe.

General Sir de Lacy Evans, who was wounded at Alma and who pointed out the weak part of the English camp at Inkermann precisely where it was afterwards attacked, has, in his work on Russia, computed the English debt to be relatively less in these days than after the treaty of Utrecht in 1813; after the seven years war; after the American war; and after the wars of the French revolution—her resources of all kinds having increased faster than her debt. In the same work he dwells, with comprehensiveness and foresight on the resources of Russia; on her rapid improvements in a military view and otherwise; and the idea escapes him (he wrote twenty years ago) that if France did not co-operate towards checking her steps, England must look to it herself. "If war is to be carried on by money, England is sure to outbid me." These were Napoleon's words with Europe at his feet save Russia; five Kings in his train, three of them of his own family; and the Emperor of Austria his father-in-law and his tributary. It has been also recorded by one of his own historians, the accomplished Segur, who has so beautifully portrayed his stupendous genius, with the appalling misfortunes of his campaign to Moscow, that it was "the English alone he meant to attack through Russia."

It is no interest of ours that Sebastopol should be taken. Without the naval power of England, even if the attempt could not have been made, and it is yet undecided if the allies can effect it. If they can, conjectures may be hazarded that England will be most likely to keep it. The war as it extends to new objects and parties, creates passions and temptations not dreamed of at the outset, as all great wars do, will be ready to supply pretexts to her lofty ambition and thoughts. Should a new Chatham enter her cabinet, he would counsel and demand it in the name of former British renown and future British hopes. His spirit would have been beforehand with the Czar in having Constantinople itself. The thunders of his overruling intellect and eloquence would proclaim to all Europe that the Turks never could or should hold it. And why not be in England's keeping, he would say, in addition to Gibralter, Heligoland, Cape of Good Hope, Aden, India, Jamaca, the Falkland islands, Vancouver's island; indeed the whole North American continent (we are surmising the language of the Briton, not stating our own views) north of ourselves except a narrow Russian strip on the northwest coast? Why not, when Napoleon, marching with his gorgeous host to the Nieman in 1812, meditated the dictation of *peace at Constantinople*, thus ousting the Turk from it? Why not, when France has since planted her foot in Africa, on the Mediteranean shore where her generals and troops were trained for the brilliant deeds at Sebastopol, seen by the world and acknowledged by her rivals?

We check this strain of feeling, natural to an American fondly dwelling upon the future developments and glory of his country—still young, however, and not matured—by asking if it is for us to invoke triumphs for these two mighty nations, when either of them is so far more potent for offensive war away from their own shores than Russia. This, too, with the Cuban question unsettled, the Central American question still hanging over us, the Greytown affair not done festering, and the Monroe doctrine *admitted by neither of them!* It is our arms or our cotton, our flour, our pork, that will terrify or stop them, if, which God forbid, the train of events should lead them to a breach with us! As to our arms, neither France nor Britain is given to succomb though cumulative war presses upon them. Both are old and hackneyed in wars and double wars. It has happened hitherto, and each is stronger now than ever, and their spirit rises as the flames spread and infuriate them—at least until long years of fighting may have produced the exhaustion which calls for rest.—Then, in due time, resuscitation comes; the round of war recommences, dashing the hopes of those who desire to think man born anew in our days to open the struggle between popular rights and power, which has, in fact, been going on always. Will our cotton stay the steps of England? Not while she knows that supplies of it, and the remainder of the invoice, would reach her in the midst of war, as do supplies of Russian hemp and tallow at present.

Let us, as our highest good, keep out of this conflict. Let us not hastily count upon the presumed inability of either party to face us, from having their hands full already. Let us be just; let us be strictly neutral between them. The curtain has just risen for the great drama of arms to be enacted, for the new arrangements, nationalities, clashing interests and pretensions to be adjusted in Europe, if not in America also, at an era in the world ripe for their adjustment for until at least another generation or two have gone gone by. Before this curtain of blood can fall, it would ill become us to put up aspirations for striking down Russia.

[*Washington Union.*

THE UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Raleigh Standard that the Trustees of the University have appointed Mr. Ashbel G. Brown, who has, during the last ten years, been Tutor of ancient languages, and discharged his duties with universal acceptance, Adjunct professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Richard H. Battle and William R. Wetmore were at the same time appointed Tutors to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and the Rev. Richard Himes.—*Wilmington Herald.*

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD AND BANK.—This Company has declared a dividend of $5 on each share for the last six months, which is equal to 8 per cent, per annum on the entire capital paid. This fact is encouraging to the holders of Railroad Stock generally. Time was when the South Carolina Railroad Stock was under par as much or more than that of the Greenville and Columbia Road.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

LACK OF SALT AT TURKS ISLAND.—Capt Buck, of schooner Valentine Doane, from Turks Island 13th inst., arrived at New York, states that there was no salt to be had at any of the islands. The quantity on hand at the Grand Turk was about 6000 bushels, which had been engaged at 30 cts per bushel. She came home in ballast, and left no American Vessels in port.

LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans lawyers are getting a reputation equal to Philadelphia lawyers at a legal quibble. According to the Picayune, a man was on trial for having entered a house and stolen some property.

The testimony was clear that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit the upper part of his body, and through which he protruded himself about half way, and stretching out his arm, committed the theft. The attorney for the defence addresses the jury:—"What an outrage!" (looking horified, and with out-stretched and trembling arms;) "I repeat, what an outrage upon your intelligence and your common sense is it for the State's attorney to ask at your hands the conviction of my client on such testimony! The law is against *entering* a house, and can a man be said to *enter* a house, when only *one half* of his body is *in* and the other half *out?* Gentlemen, look to the Divine Law on this point. God commaded Adam and Eve not to eat the apple—*i. e.* the whole of the apple. And all the commentators agree that if they had only eaten one half they would not have been expelled from the blooming garden of Eden." The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty, as to one half of his body from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half. The judge sentenced the guilty half to one year's imprisonment.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD.—Ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, died at his residence in Covington on Thursday night last, aged 58 years.

Another Stranger at the Door.

In our summary of the intelligence brought by the George Law, will be found an extract from the Panama Star, announcing that the Galapagos Islands have been offered to the United States for $3,000,000—a good round sum these hard times, for a group of smouldering volcanoes off the Coast of Ecuador, in the Pacific. The New York Express says:

"These Islands are situated some six hundred miles from the coast of America; and lie immediately under the equator. The archipelago consists of ten islands, of which five exceed the others in size—namely: Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Narborough and James; the smaller ones are Barrington, Charles, Hood, Bindloes and Abington. The climate is not excessively hot, as might be supposed from their position, nor does much rain fall, but the clouds hang low, and though the lower parts are sterile, at an elevation of a thousand feet and upwards, it possesses a tolerably luxuriant vegetation. The islands are all volcanic, and Darwin, whom we quote, says that there cannot be less than two thousand craters throughout the group. They are generally very sterile, and water is exceedingly scarce; on some of the islands none is known to exist. The animals, insects and plants of these islands, in most instances, differ from all others known, but they are very few in number, and, except the tortoises and a few wild pigs, are no use to man. There are numerous good harbors, and the neighboring seas abound with whales, which causes it to be much frequented by whalers. Excellent fish is caught close to the shore. There is a fishing establishment of about thirty men on the islands, who dry the fish, and find a ready market for them in Peru.

"General Vilamil, the Ecuadorian Minister at Washington, is the proprietor of one of the largest of the islands, and it is said he has, for some time past, been anxious to sell out.

"Unless the Sandwich Islands hurry up, therefore, 'Young Galapagos' will be in the Capitol before her. 'Kanzas,' a country of yesterday, is already in—Nebraska is coming—Owyhee and Hawaii are preparing to start—and we should not wonder if we were to print in the Express a speech from the 'gentleman from Galapagos' before the next year comes to an end."

Hundreds of hogs were snowed under and perished on Grand Island, in the river St. Lawrence, during the recent storm. The snow averaged three feet in depth all over the Island, and the animals, which were suffered to run at large, were nearly all destroyed.

THE MINNIE RIFLE.—Many read the accounts of the destruction performed by the minnie rifle. Few have seen this awful weapon. We have seen one, and it made us open our eyes. It was a common musket, altered into a minnie rifle, and there is as much difference between the minnie and the common musket, as there is between a common musket and the bow and arrow. A man armed with a musket, and another one armed with a musket changed to a minnie rifle, is 100 per cent. better armed in the latter case. One man with a minnie rifle, placed at a certain distance from 100 men with muskets, could kill them all before they could approach within musket range. A minnie rifle will carry 1200 yards, with the most certain precision. Fired at half a dozen men half a mile off, it would kill two or three out of the group. There is not a solitary minnie rifle in the United States army. Their cost is trifling, $10, $12, or $14 is the outside. An army provided with these rifles could meet and destroy an army a hundred times larger, if the large one had no minnie rifles. Whenever their use becomes general in the U. States, there will be no danger of a war, domestic or foreign. War would be certain death to all engaged in the game. One cannot hit a barn door at 200 yards distance with the common musket used in the U. S. army, and a man might be hit at that distance, but not hurt.—At a thousand yards, a man's life, with a minnie rifle fired at it, would not be worth 6 1-4 cents.

"COME THIS WAY, FATHER."—During a short visit to the sea shore of our State, a few years since, with a party of friends, it was proposed, one bright afternoon, that we should make up a party and go down the harbor on a fishing excursion. We accordingly started, and after sailing about three miles a young lady of the company declined going farther and requested us to land her on one of the small islands in the harbor, where she proposed to remain until our return. My little boy, then about four years old, preferred remaining with her. Accordingly we left them, and proceeded six miles further. We continued out much longer than we intended, and as night approached, a thick fog set in from the sea, entirely enshrouding us. Without a compass, and not knowing the right direction to steer, we groped our way along for some hours, until finally we distinguished the breaking of the surf on the rocks of one of the islands, but were at a loss to know which one of them. I stood up in the stern of the boat where I had been steering, and shouted with all my strength. I listened a moment, and heard, through the thick fog, and above the breaking of the surf, the sweet voice of my boy, calling—

"Come this way, father!—steer for me—I'm here waiting for you!"

We steered by that sound, and soon my little boy leaped to my arm with joy, saying—"I knew you would hear me, father!" and nestled to sleep on my bosom.

The child and the maiden are both sleeping now. They died in two short weeks after the period I refer to, with hardly an interval of time between their deaths. Now tossed on the rough sea of life, without compass or guide, enveloped in fog and surrounded by rocks, I seem to hear the sound of the cherub voice, calling from the bright shore—"Come this way, father—steer straight for me!" When oppressed with sadness, I take my way to our quiet cemetery; still as I stand by one little mound, the same musical voice echoes from thence, "Come this way, father—I am waiting for thee!"

The Putnan, Indiana, Banner wants to know what there is in a name, when George Washington Fleetwood, Thomas Jefferson Fleetwood, Andrew Jackson Fleetwood and Napoleon Bonaparte Fleetwood were all whipped in Monroe county a short time since for house burning, counterfeiting, sheep stealing, &c.?

EPITAPH.

Here lies a Lawyer, an honest man;
Heaven works a wonder for us now and then.

ANECDOTE OF THE CZAR.—Nicholas, it seems, in spite of the anxiety incident to his present position maintains his old habit of walking the street of St. Petersburg unattended. He was lately informed that a tradesman in a large way of business had insulted a Frenchman without provocation, and he immediately sent for him. When asked why he hand insulted the man, he replied, "because I hate his nation." "Is that your only motive?" Yes sire." Then, you shall have an opportunity to gratify your hatred. I shall send you to join my army in the Crimea.

WHEN TO DRINK WHISKEY.—The editor of the Gelana (Ill.) Jeffersonian, who is 'a doctor by trade,' gives it as his deliberate advice, that whiskey should not be drank in warm weather. He is equally decided on another point, namely, that it should never be drank when the weather is not warm.

ONE OF THE MISERIES.—A Boston (Mass.) paper says: A striking instance of the pursuit of pleasure under difficulty, is seen when a bachelor joins a family party at Bunker Hill, and volunteers to tote a fat baby to the top of the monument.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good action.

Every man is occasionally what he should be perpetually.

Calendar for 1855.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
MARCH,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	24	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCTOBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DECEMBER,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 118, A. F. M., Friday evening, January 5th, 1855, the following Report was submitted by the Committee appointed to prepare a suitable expression of the sense of this Lodge in regard to the death of our esteemed brother, DR. T. C. LESTER, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has invaded our Lodge, and we are called upon to mourn the extinguishment of a bright light from our midst; and whereas, it is our duty, while dropping the tear of sympathy and regret over the grave of departed worth, to bow in meek submission to the fiat of the Great Architect above, who does all things well. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of brother THOMAS C. LESTER this Lodge has lost one of its most useful and worthy members, and the community an exemplary, honorable and valuable citizen.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss we have sustained in the death of brother Lester, it is our duty, in accordance with the principles of our order, to recognize in this dispensation the hand of an All-Wise God, and to bow meekly to His will; cheered by the trust that our ranks have been thinned on earth to swell the ranks of the redeemed on high.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in this heavy affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Lodge, a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a copy to the town papers for publication.

E. W. CHANCEAULME,
R. B. VANCE,
THOS. W. ATKIN,
Committee.

JAMES W. PATTON, W. M.
J. A. PATTON, *Sec'y.*

SAD OCCURRENCE.—We are pained to state, that on Tuesday of last week, Col. Abner Parker, of Red Mountain, in this county, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He died, as we learn, in fifteen minutes after committing the act. He had been deeply afflicted in the loss of all his children by consumption; and to this was added about twelve months ago a severer affliction in the loss of his wife. Oppressed with grief for these bereavements, he was also afflicted with a tendency of blood to the head, frequently indicating symptoms threatening appoplexy. These prayed upon him, and it is supposed that his mind was upset, and in a fit of derangement the fatal act was perpetrated.

Col. Parker was about 61 years of age, and was highly esteemed in the county for his intelligence, public spirit, and hospitality. His loss will be mourned by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

On Tuesday last, Wm. S. Rogers and Daniel Hibler sold a lot of 55 two year old mules, at the large price of $195 per head.—They are said to be finest lot of mules sold in Kentucky this year. They were purchased by Messrs. Bernett & Williams of Green county.—*Paris (Ky.) Citizen.*

"Twins, by the powers!" cried the horror struck Irishman, as the nurse approached, bearing a new pledge of affection from his fruitful helpmate. "Twins, hinny!" cried the nurse; "faith Murdoch, and it is the blessed whiskey that makes ye see double this morning."

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult., at the house of Lewis H. Dickey, Esq., by Rev. Wm. Hicks, Capt. JAS. BRITTAIN, of Henderson county, to Mrs. MARGARET DICKEY, of Greenville District, S. C.

On the 29th of November, at the residence of John Spann, Esq., Providence, Mississippi, by the Rev. L. P. Peacock, Mr. MARCUS M. PATTON, of Hendersonville, to Miss DELIA A. SPANN.

On the 31st ult., by John Hawkins, Esq., MR. P. H. THRASH to MISS MARGARET A., daughter of Mr. George Jones—all of Buncombe.

BRO. ATKIN:—Please publish the following appointments for Rev. T. J. Dawson, Agent for "The Herald of Truth."

Sardis,	January	20–21
Pisgah,	"	24
Rutherford's,	"	27
Harmony Grove,	"	28
East Fork,	"	30
Upper Crabtree,	February	2
Lower "	"	3–4
Jonathan's Creek, S. Grove,	"	6
Smith's m. h.,	"	9
Sensabaugh's m. h.,	"	10
Green Hill Acad., Waynesville,	"	11
Head of Scott's Creek,	"	13
Love's m. h.,	"	15–16
Caney Fork,	"	17–18

WM. HICKS.

Jan. 3, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash. by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps, are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of Cork Soles, from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use.

J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his GOODS AND PRICES, before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

CHANCERY SALE
Of Valuable Land, Slaves, and Turnpike Road.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Chancery Court, made at the December Term, 1854, held at Newport, for the county of Cocke, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of James Weaver, deceased, in Cocke county, Tenn., near the *Painted Rock*, upon the

14th Day of February next, (1855,) and succeeding days, if necessary, upon a credit of twelve months, all the

Real Estate, Slaves & Turnpike Interest

Belonging to the Estate of James Weaver, dec'd, in Cocke county, to wit: The farm upon which the deceased lived, consisting of several tracts, in all about **1000 Acres**, upon which is cleared and in a state of cultivation over two hundred acres, and principally *bottom land* on the French Broad river. Out of said tracts Dower is to be assigned to the widow, and sold subject to the same. The place is well situated for a *Stand*, upon Weaver & Patton's Turnpike Road, and is better known by the travelling community than can be described. The ballance of the farm will be sold as thought best on the day of sale, after Dower has been assigned.

The tract known as the *Painted Rock* place, is also familiarly known, and contains about

125 Acres,

more or less, and is situated at the forks of the road, one leading to Greeneville, Tenn., and the other to Newport, a portion of which is cleared and in cultivation. There is upon said tract a valuable mill-seat, (the mill having been lately burned down.)

The tract of land known as *Weaver's lower place*, contains, by estimation, two hundred acres, and lies between French Broad and Pigeon rivers, and extends from one to the other, and is situated between the lands of Col. John Stuart and Gen. A. E. Smith, a great portion of which is cleared and in cultivation, and there is between 50 and 100 acres of the first bottom land upon the farm, which is admirably situated for a private residence, one mile and a quarter below the town of Newport.

Also, the balance of a five hundred acre tract purchased from W. C. Story, (number of acres not known) and lies adjoining the lands of Major Wm. Robinson, Peter F. Kindrick and others, and is a part of the tract upon which A. R. Garrison now lives.

The *Turnpike Road* is well known as Weaver & Patton's Road, and extends from the Painted Rock down the French Broad river. The one half interest in the same will be sold.

There are also **22 Likely and Valuable Negroes**, of different ages and sexes, ten of them grown and nearly so, to wit: Prince, Calvin, Joseph, George, and Rufus; Hannah, Malinda, Rachael, Clarissa and Lucy.—Some of the ballance are small: Solomon, Jesse, Aaron, Si, Columbus, Jerry, Charles, Cube, Henry, Lydia, Clarissa and Nancy.

Bond and security will be required of the purchasers, and a lien retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid.

A full description of all the property will be given on the day of sale.

D. W. STUART, *Clerk & Master.*

By WILLIAM MCSWEEN, *D. C. & M.*

December 19, 1854.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855 tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10 000 Red Fox	"
10 000 Black Fox	"
10 000 Wild Cat	"
20 000 Mink	"
50 000 Opossum	"
50 000 Rabbit	"
50 000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants, SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Consisting of elephants, barking dogs, cats, sheep, cows, lions, ducks, eagles, clowns, monkeys, accordeons, fire crackers, Roman candles, sky rockets, crying babies, &c., just received, and for sale at a trifle. Hurrah for the little 'uns and Christmas!

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

List of Letters

Remaining in the P. O. at Asheville for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1854.

Alexander, J. M.
Anderson, Jno.
Akin, J. R.
Allen, D. S.
Broils, G. M.
Boivers, George.
Bible, S. P.
Butler, Albert.
Barard, Mrs. E. M.
Coggins, Wesley.
Cordell, Hyram.
Casey, Carolina.
Carter, S. P.
Carter, Jane.
Calaway, Hon.
Craig, H. C.
Coutes, C. J.
Clontz, Geo.
Cannon, Riley.
Candler, G. W. 2
Curtis, Joshua.
Duglass, Jno.
Duett, Julia Miss.
Duncan J. G.
Davis, M. A. Mrs.
Deadman, Wm.
Deaver, Col. R.
Eller, Joseph.
Elliot, Julia G. Miss.
Fagg, M. J.
Fulbright, Jacob.
Foster, B. F.
Fox. Robt. 2.
Gudger, Jas.
Gudger, E. A. Miss.
Green, Wm.
Goldsmith, H. M. 2.
Gillenwaters, E. E. 2.
Gibson, W. J.
Hart, J. P.
Hall, L. A. Miss.
Hughes, Mariah Miss.
Houston, Col. Warren.
Henderson, Jackson.
Henry, J. E.
Huff, Jno.
Hicks, W. Rev.
Irision, Thos.
Jones, F. M.
Jackson, V. S.
Johnson, L.
Jarrett, Robt. P.
Johnston, Home & Co.
Jones, Ann Mrs.
Jones, Stephen.
King, S.
Krutzsch E.
Lamb, L. J.
Lisle, C.
Lankford, Champ and his heirs.
Pogan & Davis Messrs.
Landers, Thos.
Louis, J. & J. R.
McQuerry, Owens, & Baker.
Martin, L. Mrs.
Mathews, Eliza Mrs.
McGee, R. H.
Miller, Wm.
Mathews, L. Miss.
Mophet, R. S.
Milliamaclo Mr.
Miller, Salena Mrs.
Neal, W. G.
Oweneby, Oliver.
Owens, Wilson.
Oliver, Jas.
Porter, M. H. Mrs.
Pitman, Nancy M.
Presnel, Jonathan.
Phillips, Jno. W. 2.
Pratt, S.
Porter, Martin.
Pinner, Hugh.
Poor. Jno. T.
Patton, S. H. Miss.
Patty, R. W.
Roberts, P.
Root, Luther.
Roberts, Pierce.
Rhodes, Abner.
Roberts, D. L. P.
Redman, N. A. Miss.
Sluder, Levi.
Sluder, C.
Snider, B. G. Prof.
Smith, Wm.
Shope, David.
Sams, J. G.
Sulivan, Joel.
Smith, R. Miss.
Sawyers, B. L.
Vanansdill, J. A.
Welch & Sheran.
Weaver, Thos. J.
White, Moses.
Welch, G. A.
West, Elizabeth.
Wright, A. B.
Wanroy, J. J.
Wright, J. D. Rev.
Williams, Jesse.
Wright, E. J. Miss.
Wasson, Wm.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville N. C.

THE
GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER,

A Democratic Journal, Published at Greenville, S. C., by JOHN R. GOSSETT.

GEORGE F. TOWNES, Editor.

This paper contains 28 columns of reading matter, published on new type, and is always filled with choice reading matter, such as the very latest foreign and home News, choice miscellany, the markets, advertisements, &c.

It is the oldest country paper published in S. Carolina, and has a heavy circulation, and therefore presents great inducements to advertisers.

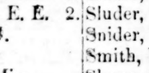
It will be mailed at the following low rates:

Single copies,		$2 00 in advance.
2	for	3 00 " "
10	"	12 00 " "
15	"	15 00 " "
Address, *postpaid*,		J. R. GOSSETT, Greenville, S. C.

January 4, 1855. 2w

☞Carolina Baptist give one insertion, and forward account to J. R. G.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

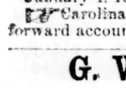
A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.



THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on cliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six.

W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Hugh L. Tinley,

Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron,

Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of Charleston, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c.. &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculations whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been, and will continue to be, kept open during the prevalence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854. 1y

State of North Carolina,

Caldwell County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

Loyd T. Jones and wife Francis C.

vs.

William A. Ballew and John G. Ballew, Administrators of Peter Ballew, deceased; Philip Largent and wife Adalaide E., Robert Wakefield and wife Louisa R., Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, heirs at law of Peter Ballew, dec'd.

It appearing by the affidavit of one of the plaintiffs in this suit, that Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, that they be and appear before the honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Caldwell at the Court House in Lenoir, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed by complaiants, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, William M. Puett, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 20th December. A. D., 1854.

W. M. PUETT, *C. M. E.*

January 4, 1855.

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞Office in rear of Mr. Hyman's Book Store. Residence, the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Buxton.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

2,000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS*, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachellers and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards, Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap*, and *only for cash*.

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

CARD.

MRS. LEICESTER CHAPMAN is desirous of obtaining a few Pupils in French and Music.—Further particulars on application.

Asheville, Nov. 30, 1854—tf

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M. HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present Legislature for an amendment of the Corporation Laws of the Town of Asheville.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854,

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

The subscriber lost, on the road between Asheville and Franklin, N C., on the 10th or 11th instant, an old looking Pocket-Book, containing about Sixty Dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this Office.

G. W. JOBE.

November 23, 1854. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

To Revolutionary or Other Pensioners.

The subscriber offers his services to the Pensioners in Western North Carolina, whose claims have heretofore been paid at Asheville, but are hereafter to be paid at the United States Agency at Morganton, to act as an Agent and Attorney in drawing and transmitting their Pensions, or any other business connected with these claims.

All business entrusted to the care of the subscriber shall receive early attention, and no effort shall be spared to give satisfaction. Blank powers will be furnished.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Woodfins, Gaithers, Erwin, together with members of the Bar generally.

SYLVESTER A. BETTIS.

Morganton, Nov. 23, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10.00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6.00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

446 Pair of Ladies, Misses

Boys and children's SHOES, well assorted, some very thick soles for winter; and at reasonable rates, at SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

December 14, 1854. tf

300 Pair of the very best make of men's Shoes, just added to the stock of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Books for sale at the BOOK STORE.

November 30.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of *Nervous Diseases*, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed to perform* what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1851.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually *cured*, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March 2, 1854.*

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Candles, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Nov. 30.